

دائرة النشر والاعلام

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يوميه سياسي يصر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

**PLO, Kuwait help Jewish sect**  
UNITED NATIONS, March 8 (R)—An appeal from an ultra-Orthodox Jewish sect in occupied Jerusalem about sabbath desecration and secularisation of the city was published today with the help of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Kuwaiti delegation. The members of the sect, called the Neturei Karta—Arabic for "Guardians of the City"—live in occupied Jerusalem's Mea She'arim quarter and do not recognise the state of Israel. The letter said demonstrators who had protested against use of a neighbouring six-lane highway on the Jewish sabbath had been beaten and arrested by police. The Neturei Karta's affiliate in New York asked the PLO's U.N. Observer, Zuhdi Tarazi, to have the appeal and an accompanying newspaper clipping about one of the demonstrations published as an official U.N. document. Mr. Tarazi passed them on to Kuwaiti Ambassador Abdullah Bishara who formally requested publication of the appeal.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

AMMAN, FRIDAY MARCH 9, 1979 — RABIE TANI 10, 1399

**publishes Carter visit details**  
W.V. March 8 (R)—Israel tonight published details of President Carter's programme during his visit beginning on Monday. The President is scheduled to land at Ben Gurion at 8 p.m. (1800 GMT) and will go to occupied Jerusalem for an official airport ceremony. He will have dinner at Prime Menachem Begin's official residence. On Sunday Mr. Carter will attend morning service in a Jerusalem Baptist church and go on to meet President Yitzhak Navon. Later he will witness laying ceremonies at the Yad Vashem memorial to the grave of Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism. The President will be followed by his first working session with Begin. In the evening Mr. Carter is to attend a state dinner at the Knesset. At noon, on Monday the President is to meet the Knesset. President Carter will fly back to the United States on Monday afternoon.

## ni women protest strict enforcement of Islamic principles

AMMAN, March 8 (R)—A group of women today protested against the increasingly strict Islamic character being given to the Jordanian revolution. They were met by a group of 200 counter-demonstrators trying to drown their slogans with shouts of "Allah-Akbar" (God is Great). None of the protesters wore the chador, which became one of the most powerful symbols of the revolution which toppled the Shah last month. Neither did the slogans being chanted by the demonstrators mention Ayatollah Khomeini—a rare omission in a country where the 78-year-old Muslim leader has been the dominant political inspiration behind nearly every protest rally for the past year. The protest began with a rally on the campus of the Jordan University—one of the spiritual centres of the revolution. When the women reached the prime minister's office four hours later, they demanded to see Dr. Bazzargan, shouting "Bazzargan, don't abandon us!" and "Bazzargan, don't forget we do not want the chador!" Many women have felt increasing concern at what they see as an encroachment on women's rights being pushed through in the name of Islam. Mixed schools have been abolished. The government has announced that abortion will be banned except in cases where the mother's health is in danger, but an official statement was issued to deny rumours that contraceptive pills were being withdrawn. The "Voice of the Revolution" radio today broadcast an order ending compulsory military service for women. After the Shah's "family protection law" was suspended, Ayatollah Khomeini had to reassure women that they would still have the right to divorce their husbands. The law was one of the main points of the Shah's 1963 "white revolution," which western character provoked a furious outburst from Ayatollah Khomeini. The protest led to a 15-year exile for the revolutionary religious leader.

**Iranian aid to Iraqi talks**  
AMMAN, March 8 (R)—President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic left Amman today at the end of his brief visit and talks with His Majesty King Hussein on the situation along the border between North and South Yemen. During the talks, held at the Royal Lounge of Amman Airport, His Majesty reiterated Jordan's keenness that peace and stability along the Yemeni border be achieved and expressed Jordan's willingness to exert more efforts to bring about reconciliation between the two sides. The Yemeni President expressed his gratitude for King Hussein's efforts towards ending the conflict and said his country will continue to strengthen its ties with Jordan in all fields. Accompanying President Ali Abdullah Saleh on his brief visit was a delegation which included Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asnaji, Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Salem Basandwa, Development Minister Ali Lutf Al Nour and other officials and army officers. Taking part in their reception along with King Hussein were Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and other officials.

## Ben Jedid appoints new Algerian cabinet

ALGIERS, March 8 (R)—Interior Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdul Ghani was appointed Prime Minister of Algeria today. President Chadli Ben Jedid named Mr. Abdul Ghani to the post, waiving a constitutional option to assume the duties of premier himself like the late President Houari Boumedienne. Mr. Abdul Ghani will retain the interior portfolio. Finance Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia was made Foreign Minister, succeeding the veteran holder of that portfolio, Abdul Aziz Bouteflika, who was named minister-adviser to the president alongside Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Mr. Bouteflika was foreign minister for 17 years, serving before and during the 13-year presidency of Mr. Boumedienne who died last December. The new government was announced at the end of a three-day Central Committee meeting of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN). The Algerian News Agency APS said the Central Committee meeting reaffirmed the leading role of the FLN in the state and named Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui as party coordinator. Mr. Ben Jedid, sworn in as president a month ago, is secretary-general of the party. APS said the Central Committee also approved the setting-up of 12 committees to direct the political life of the nation in all fields.

## China continues withdrawal, Vietnam reports more fighting

BANGKOK, March 8 (R)—The sources here said China's withdrawal, announced last Monday, was continuing from areas including the north eastern Lang Son region, scene of the war's major battle in which Chinese troops captured the strategic provincial capital. Radio Hanoi said tonight the Chinese troops were shelling northeastern Cao Bang town and had shelled a railway station about 40 kilometres south of the border town of Lao Cai in northwestern Hoang Lien Son province. In Peking, a New China News Agency (NCNA) report suggested the withdrawal was still under way. But there was no indication in the Chinese capital of how many troops remained inside Vietnam. Radio Hanoi said today that reports from many border areas showed the Chinese were still opening artillery fire and building fortifications. "Local armed forces have dealt punitive blows at the enemy and inflicted heavy losses," it said. The Vietnam News Agency said local Vietnamese forces inflicted 300 casualties on Chinese soldiers intercepted in an attack in the far northwestern province of Lai Chau. The Vietnam News Agency reported that Isao Takano, Hanoi correspondent of the Japan Communist Party newspaper Red Flag, was fatally wounded by Chinese ambushers while taking pictures in Lang Son yesterday. It said the town was ruined, with a bridge destroyed, the railway station reduced to a pile of twisted rails and passenger cars and other major buildings "blasted to dust." Meanwhile, the radio of ousted Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot said today that Khmer Rouge guer-

## Greek, Turkish Cypriot visits to New York postponed

NICOSIA, March 8 (R)—The proposed visit of Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives to New York for separate consultations with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been postponed, a Cypriot government spokesman said today. The spokesman said the postponement was due to the fact that Dr. Waldheim would be absent from the U.N. headquarters in late March. Dr. Waldheim invited representatives of both sides in the Cyprus dispute to New York last month to discuss ways of resuming the inter-communal talks, stalled for the past two years. The U.N. special representative in Cyprus Galindo Pohl is meanwhile continuing his shuttle between the two sides to agree on an agenda for the talks to continue. Today he had another meeting with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis and yesterday he saw Turkish Cypriot Leader Rauf Denkash.

**Shooting breaks out in Chad's capital**  
KHARTOUM, March 8 (R)—Shooting broke out early today in the Chad capital of N'djamena despite a ceasefire between rival forces which had been due to come into force at midnight, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported. SUNA said troops loyal to President Felix Malloum opened fire on rebel units led by Prime Minister Hissene Habre, severely damaging a storage tank which supplies N'djamena with much of its water. A ceasefire was first arranged last month by a committee led by Sudanese Ambassador Youssif Mukhtar and including the French commander in Chad. Mr. Mukhtar today appealed to the two warring factions to abide by the new ceasefire agreement so that their delegations could attend a reconciliation conference in Kano, Northern Nigeria, the agency said. The start of the conference, in which Chad's neighbours—the Libyan Jamahiriya, Sudan, Nigeria, Cameroon and the Central African Empire—are also due to participate, was postponed from yesterday to today, it added.

## denies it kidnapped officers

March 8 (R)—The "Jamahiriya" today disavowed and groundless "a Libyan newspaper" report that Egyptian officers were plotting to overthrow the Libyan regime. The report, which said the officers were plotting to overthrow the Libyan regime, was a "groundless" and "disavowed" by the Libyan government. The report, which said the officers were plotting to overthrow the Libyan regime, was a "groundless" and "disavowed" by the Libyan government. The report, which said the officers were plotting to overthrow the Libyan regime, was a "groundless" and "disavowed" by the Libyan government.

## to set up military national council

March 8 (R)—King III set up an all-party defence council to deal with the crisis in the Sahara, political sources said. The council, which will be headed by the King, will have two members from each party represented in the National Defence Council, over by the King, who is Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, will have two members from each party represented in the National Defence Council, over by the King, who is Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, will have two members from each party represented in the National Defence Council, over by the King, who is Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

## On first day of his 'peace mission' Carter gets warm welcome, request to change proposals

CAIRO, March 8 (Agencies)—President Carter arrived in Egypt today to a warm welcome and a request from President Anwar Sadat for changes in new American proposals to end the impasse in Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

President Carter signalled possible problems when he stressed the Palestinian issue, a key difference in so far as abortive attempts to translate the achievements of the Camp David summit last September into reality. The extent of the problem faced by Mr. Carter in his attempt to wrap up an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was not known before he and President Sadat held their first round of talks tonight. But Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said Egypt will table counter proposals to President Carter's Middle East peace proposals. Dr. Khalil, speaking to reporters after a special 90-minute cabinet meeting today, said: "We studied them (the proposals) last night and we have prepared our counter proposals to the American proposals. There will be a few changes."

Answering questions, Dr. Khalil said Egypt would never accept American bases or soldiers in Sinai or anywhere in Egypt as part of security arrangements for the Middle East. He said the U.S. would supply arms to Egypt but without privileges or alliances of any kind. Asked whether Mr. Carter's visit here should be seen as pressure on Egypt, he said President Carter has never exerted any pressure on Egypt and that Egypt did not expect any pressure during the visit. An Egyptian spokesman said the two leaders met privately for more than an hour in the Tabara Palace, then were joined by top aides for an enlarged meeting lasting about another hour. President Carter declined to answer questions afterwards. Mr. Sadat said only: "This will be Camp David"—indicating the desire of the two sides to maintain the secrecy that prevailed at last September's conference with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. The Egyptian spokesman said the officials present at the enlarged meeting were U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance,

One of President Carter's new proposals deals with Egypt's demand that a peace treaty with Israel must be linked with progress in granting self-rule to the Palestinians on the Jordan West Bank and in Gaza. U.S. sources said there were hopeful signs that Egypt might accept the general thrust of the new American proposals, but they cautioned that a third issue looked difficult. This was Israel's demand that ambassadors, not merely consular offices as proposed by Egypt, be exchanged when diplomatic relations were established after the first withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai.



President Carter, who arrived in Cairo Thursday, reviews with his host, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat a guard of honour at Cairo Airport. (AP wirephoto)

## Begin tells Tel Aviv airport reporters 'Peace now within reach'

TEL AVIV, March 8 (R)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was now within reach if President Anwar Sadat accepted the proposals carried to Cairo by U.S. President Carter. But noting that Egypt intended modifying the proposals, Mr. Begin warned: "If we find the Egyptian suggestions represent an erosion in the U.S. proposals we shall have to reject them." Mr. Begin was speaking on his arrival in Israel from the United States where his negotiations with President Carter last weekend brought a dramatic change in the previously deadlocked treaty negotiations. Tomorrow he reports to his cabinet and then prepares to receive Mr. Carter on Saturday night. Questioned by airport reporters, Mr. Begin refused to divulge details of the American proposals which had won Israeli approval. "President Sadat must hear first from Mr. Carter," Mr. Begin said. Mr. Begin said that after tomorrow's cabinet meeting he would confide the proposals to the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset. "But I will make the promise not to disclose the details," Mr. Begin said. He went on: "When the American proposals become known the Israeli public will accept them." He expressed confidence that Mr. Carter would not try to put pressure on Israel when he arrives here. "He knows this would not help," Mr. Begin said. The Israeli press has carried

## Assad warns: War to continue despite accord

DAMASCUS, March 8 (R)—Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said here today that there would be no peace in the Middle East even if an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement were signed. Addressing a rally marking the anniversary of the March 8 revolution which brought the Baath Party to power in 1963, President Assad said: "The world will see that the area after the signing is still in a state of war and has not moved to peace." Peace should be based on justice, he added. Syria and the Arab Nation had chosen the way of justice, honour and dignity. "It is the thorny and difficult road, but it is more dignified and more guaranteed," he added. The Syrian leader said all opportunities had been given to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to return to the Arab fold, but he had decided to depart from Arab unanimity. "The aim of the enemy (Israel) is to impose surrender on the entire Arab Nation," he said. "They may sign tomorrow and impress on people that they have achieved peace." But time would show that what they achieved in terms of peace was not worth the paper used, President Assad declared. In Moscow, the Soviet Union today denounced President Carter's Middle East mission as an attempt to compensate for Washington's strategic losses in the area following the fall of the Shah of Iran. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said: "In connection with the collapse of the pro-American regime of the Shah in Iran, the U.S.A. hopes to strengthen, with the aid of Egypt and Israel, its strategic position there," it said. A longer analysis in the government newspaper Izvestia said the revolution in Iran had increased resistance in the Arab World to an Israeli-Egyptian peace pact and thus made President Carter's mission more urgent. Izvestia suggested Washington had failed to increase its political influence in Saudi Arabia, which had taken a step closer to the hard-line Arab position on last year's Camp David summit agreement between Israel and Egypt. "The Americans tried to frighten this influential Arab country with the possible consequences of events in Iran and bind it to a traditional American conception of stability by means of an arms build-up, an official or de facto alliance with military blocs and American military presence in some form or other," it said.

## An eyewitness report Iran's confusing cross-currents

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jordan Times staff member Fernando Francis recently spent 15 days in Iran covering events there for this newspaper. The following report, with pictures by the author, sums up his experiences.

**By Fernando Francis**  
Special to the Jordan Times

IRAN ... Iran ... Iran ... Allahu akbar... Allahu akbar... Allahu akbar... This revolutionary anthem and many revolutionary songs one hears all over Tehran give reason to believe that the Islamic revolution in Iran is a very successful one. But once you are there for some time, you begin to hear about the side problems: the Kurds in Azer-

baijan, the Arabs in Arabistan, the Baluchis in Baluchistan, the Marxists and their demands, the Communist party (Tudeh), the Khomeini - Shari'atmadari - Taleghani split among the ayatollahs, the differences between the government and the Khomeini "komitay," a continued SAVAK armed presence (reported to be 8,000-strong), the paralyzed army and the American stand in relation to the revolution. All this, in addition to the parlous Iranian financial position, forms a big fat question mark over the post revolution period. AS AN EXAMPLE of the Kurdish sensitivity to the revolution, Iran's "Voice of the Islamic Revolution" radio reported that it had received a flood of telephone calls following a television inter-

view with people purporting to be "Kurdish representatives". The callers said "these people could not be Kurdish representatives and some of them were supporters of the previous regime." National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT) chief Sadeq Qorbzadeh later expressed the view that the people interviewed were expressing their own personal ideas, and naturally the representatives of the Kurds could only be chosen by the Kurds themselves. With this we are not to forget the real demand of the Kurds, which is a complete independence. As it was put by a Kurdish leader: "We must not be treated as a religious minority" (unlike most Iranians they are Sunni Muslims) "and under Islamic rule there should be no question of majority or minority."



# JORDAN TIMES

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Her Majesty Queen Noor at the opening of a cerebral palsy centre in the King Hussein Medical Centre Thursday.

## Queen Noor opens cerebral palsy centre

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Her Majesty Queen Noor today opened a cerebral palsy centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

After the opening ceremony the Queen toured the centre's various sections, met children undergoing treatment there and was briefed on the various services.

The centre, sponsored by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation is expected to help the nearly 5000 children in the country who need treatment.

The opening ceremony was attended by Health Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, the chairwoman of the foundation's board of directors, Mrs. Layla Abdul Hamid Sharaf, as well as a number of other officials.

## Abu Dhabi energy meeting endorses Jordanian proposals

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani, returned here today after taking part in the first Arab Energy Conference in Abu Dhabi. He said the week-long conference has endorsed a Jordanian proposal for the establishment of an Arab energy commission that would coordinate Arab countries' efforts in developing energy resources. The commission will be working in close cooperation with the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Arab Economic Council, Dr. Dajani said.

The conference discussed the effects of international events on Arab Energy resources and the projected energy needs of Arab states in the next 20 years, Dr. Dajani added. He said the conference also looked into prospects for developing solar and nuclear power as alternative sources of energy, and adopted a number of recommendations for increasing



Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani

research work in this field. The Jordanian delegation presented a working paper to the conference dealing with the energy situation in Jordan and research work in progress to develop solar energy in cooperation with other Arab countries, the minister said. Taking part in the conference were delegates from all Arab countries, OPEC, the Arab Economic and Social Council as well as Arab and foreign specialists in energy and mineral resources.

## International Women's Day Celebrated

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—The Jordanian Women's Association celebrated International Women's Day today.

During the celebration, which took place at the association's hall this evening, several officials from the association as well as a woman

exiled from the West Bank delivered speeches stressing the importance of supporting Arab women who, along with the rest of the citizens in the occupied territories, are suffering from oppression, imprisonment, torture and exile.

## Food standards to be controlled

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Ministry of Health officials were instructed today to apply strict control measures to foodstuffs on sale at retail outlets throughout Jordan. The object is to make certain that food sold to the public is fit for consumption and that the expiration date on canned and frozen foods has not

lapsed. These measures come on the heels of an inspection campaign by the department of standards and measures of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which revealed that supermarkets and grocers were selling food to their customers beyond the date of expiration.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

### Art Exhibit

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of paintings by Khalil Ghneim. The exhibit is at the Goethe Institute, open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

### French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a feature length documentary on ecology entitled "Le territoire des autres" by Francois Bel, Gerard Vienne and Michel Fano. The film starts at 7:30 p.m.

### Studying in Britain

The British Council is giving a tape/slide presentation followed by a discussion for those interested in studying in Britain. The session is from 9:00 to 12:00 a.m.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will continue to be cold, cloudy and rainy with westerly fresh winds. In the afternoon the weather will start to be better with scattered showers. In Aqaba Gulf it will be partly cloudy with the probability of slight showers; winds will be northerly moderate and seas will be calm.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	4	11
Aqaba	10	20
Jordan Valley	9	17
Deserts	4	13

## The rain that finally came!

By Ron Cathell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 8 —It finally came. Just what everyone had been hoping for, and some praying for.

Heavy rains, powered by winds gusting up to 55 km per hour, drenched Jordan Thursday much to the delight of the farmers. The showers arrived in time to save the wheat crops in the western portion of Jordan, although too late to save the crop in the east, along the desert's fringe. The rain has made it possible for the previously threatened summer crops to get a good start in April.

The wet weather was caused by a frontal system passing over the area followed by a depression. An estimated 50 millimetres of rain fell on Amman and about 200 million cubic metres of water from the storm have accumulated throughout the country. "If this amount were translated into terms of money, it would be worth JD 25 million for how much it has replenished our water reserves and how much it has saved our crops," Dr. Ali Abandah, director of the Department of Meteorology, told the Jordan Times today.

The storm has made up 30 per cent of the deficiency in rainfall this year. "Another two or three rainstorms will put us in real good shape," Dr. Abandah said.

But so far, there aren't many indications to show that more rain

is on the way soon. The only encouraging sign for now is a tiny depression hovering over northern Italy which could move in this direction. If it were to develop, and that's a big IF, it might be here in about three days. "It's a good possibility, but it's much too early to know for sure," the weather expert said.

In general, the weather will improve, the temperature is expected to reach a high of 12-13 degrees on Friday; winds will stop howling but light gusts will remain and by the afternoon the sun may be shining through mostly clear skies. By Saturday, Jordan should be enjoying beautiful blue skies as usual.

## Prince Hassan to visit Indonesia this month

JAKARTA, March 8 (R)—Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal is expected to arrive on March 25 on a five-day visit to Indonesia, it was reported today.

Prince Hassan will deliver a special message to President Suharto from King Hussein of Jordan, his elder brother, Indonesia's Antara News Agency said.

## Coming & Going

### Amman Financial Market director leaves for Rabat

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Director General of the Amman Financial Market, Dr. Hashem Al Sabbagh, left for Rabat today to take part in the meetings of a technical committee formed by the governors of Arab central banks. During its three-day conference starting on Saturday the committee will be discussing Arab financial markets and their development as well as facilitating the flow of Arab capital among Arab states to help them finance their economic projects.

### ATU Sec. Gen. off to Tunis

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Secretary General of the Arab Tourism Union Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah left for Tunis today for talks with officials at the Tunisian Ministry of Tourism on the implementation of Arab tourist projects. The Arab Tourism Union last month concluded an agreement with five Tunisian tourist experts to carry out projects included in the union's general plan for this year. The projects are being financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

### Municipal council back from Baghdad

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—A delegation from Amman Mun-

icipal Council returned here today at the end of a visit to Baghdad. During the visit, the delegation held talks with officials at Baghdad municipal council on levels of cooperation between Amman and Baghdad in municipal affairs, and discussed ways of boosting tourism between Jordan and Iraq, with officials at the Iraqi tourism authority; delegation member Zuheir Al-Jouini said in a statement upon arrival here.

## U.S., Syrian aviation teams due in Jord

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Jordanian-U.S. talks on cooperation in civil aviation will start here on Saturday. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Directorate said that the two sides will be discussing cooperation in improving air traffic control systems and safety measures at Jordanian airports.

Director General of the Civil Aviation Directorate, Saeed Ghazi Rakan will head the Jordanian team at the two days of talks while the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration team will be headed by its deputy director, Clyde Pace. The four-member U.S. team is expected here tomorrow.

Also to begin on Saturday, Jordanian-Syrian talks on the implementation of civil aviation projects in the two countries will be held. Director of air transport, Mubsen Mubrez will head the Syrian team; that is to arrive here in the talks.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPC

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	100	6,680	6,750
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	7,300	14,550	—
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	2,875	1,150	1,160
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	734	1,650	1,720
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	10,297	1,070	1,080
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	324	0,900	0,950
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	450	1,340	1,350
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	920	0,920	0,930
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	216	0,710	0,730
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	94	0,940	0,950
Paper And Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	70	0,680	0,740
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	214	1,070	1,090
The Jordan Bank	JD 5,000	8,075	7,350	7,450
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	19,955	—	—
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	2,130	—	0,720
The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	1,510	—	23,000

Total volume traded, Thursday, March 8: JD 55,264  
Total number of shares traded: 22,632

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	680	134	1985
	JD 10,000	203	20	88

Total volume traded: JD 883

Total number of bonds traded: 154

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	299.00/297.00
U.K. sterling	609.00/605.00
West German mark	161.60/160.60
Swiss franc	179.60/178.50
French franc	70.00/69.60
Italian lire	(for every 100)
	35.60/35.40
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
	146.40/145.50
Dutch guilder	149.50/148.60
Belgian franc	(for every ten)
	101.80/101.20
Swedish crown	68.60/68.20

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### THE MAS'AD & ROUSAN CO.

Wadi Saqra Street

Announces that the company has no more responsibility towards its previous partner Mr. Adnan Suleiman Al Rousan, whose whereabouts are unknown, and he is not authorised to sign according to the registration certificate at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. So, any person who has a claim on Mr. Al Rousan, is kindly advised not to check with us.

The Mas'ad & Rousan Co.

## Defeat or victory?

THE QUESTION haunting everyone at this dramatic stage of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations is: which cost would be greater, that of success or that of failure?

For the Arabs, there are very real dangers if President Carter succeeds in forcing Egypt and Israel to sign a treaty along the lines of the draft which the two sides have been battling back and forth for months now. By neutralising the western front against Israel, by putting American power solely at the disposal of a re-armed Egypt and an over-armed Israel, by sealing the future of the Palestinians and East Jerusalem within the legalistic confines of a treaty guaranteed by one of the Great Powers, such a treaty would narrow Arab options for reclaiming their occupied territories and their national rights. It would also confront the Arab Nation with the difficult choice of quarantining its most populous member.

On the other hand, it would present the Arab World with an opportunity creatively to direct its energies towards seeking an alternative path to peace. Camp David has already had a galvanising effect on Arab unity and has roused the Arab world from the torpor induced by five years of "no war, no peace." At the same time, the very determinants which have spurred the U.S. to redouble its efforts to impose a settlement—the revolution in Iran, instability in the world oil market, heightened concern about Soviet influence in the region—can now be exploited, with tactful but firm diplomacy, in order to produce a settlement which satisfies Arab aspirations.

Even if a treaty is signed during President Carter's Middle East visit, for example, it will not be too late for a united Arab World to suggest alternative approaches: one possibility is the reconvening of the Geneva Conference (having agreed to a plan, however spurious, for Palestinian "autonomy," can Israel any longer refuse to sit down with the Palestinians?); another is a European approach (spearheaded by France, which has, even on the eve of Mr. Carter's trip, reminded the world that no solution which ignores the central issue of Palestinian national rights can hope to succeed). Or, we might suggest, the Saudis—whose concerns are at the forefront of American thinking these days—might very simply offer to guarantee oil production and prices and a measure of regional stability, in return for an American commitment to open a dialogue with the PLO and endorse the return of East Jerusalem (Washington has never recognised Jerusalem as Israel's "capital") to Arab sovereignty.

In other words, like President Kennedy ignoring the more bellicose of Khrushchev's messages during the Cuban missile crisis, we might ignore the Camp David treaty altogether and seek to construct a new path to peace paved with all the positive building-blocks which we can quarry out of the present impasse.

Otherwise, we have no choice but to consider Camp David as a provocative conspiracy against the Arab Nation. There is ample evidence to suggest that it is just that. But such conspiracies have existed since 1947 and before, sometimes aided and abetted, however unwittingly, by actions of our own. Let us neither allow ourselves to be painted, nor paint ourselves, into a corner over this one.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

JORDANIAN PAPERS THURSDAY editorially comment on President Carter's trip to the Middle East.

AL RA'I believes that the gravest issue that has come up since the 1973 war is the talk that is now going around about the impending Soviet danger to the regional security of the Middle East. By ignoring the rest of the Arab states as well as the Palestinian issue, the paper adds, the Camp David partners are trying to turn the Arab arena into a testing ground for "regional security." In the American sense the paper says that the Arabs will not submit to the will of the Camp David partners. If forecasts that the U.S. interests which Carter is trying to promote by concluding a separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, will eventually collapse.

AL DUSTOUR thinks that President Carter's trip to the Middle East is not actually aimed at achieving peace. What he is after is the setting up of a military pact which would satisfy Israel and the U.S. Jewish electorate. Such a pact would also serve to intimidate the Gulf states, thus indirectly forcing them to continue their oil shipments to the United States.

Finally, and through the display of power in the Middle East, the United States is trying to prove to the Soviet Union—particularly after the fall of the monarchy in Iran—that it is still a force to be reckoned with, the paper says.

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## Jordan Week Calendar

(Week of March 9-15)  
EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: A display of photos and posters coming 80 years of French cinema can be seen at the French Centre every day till the end of the month. Open during hours.

\* An exhibition of paintings by Khalil Ghneim are on at the Goethe Institute till March 10. Opening hours are 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily.

### FILMS

FRIDAY, March 9: The French Cultural Centre presents a feature length documentary entitled "Le territoire des autres" by Francois Bel, Gerard Vienne and Michel Fano. The film is directed by John Gottie and stars Eric Fono. The film is unusual in that there is no commentary nor music, and a visual commentary on ecology. The film starts at 7:30 p.m. repeated at the same time on Saturday and Sunday.

TUESDAY, March 13: The British Council presents a television production of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" by John Gottie and stars Eric Fono, Suzman, John Alderton and John Thaw. There will be a discussion session for those going to study in Britain. The presentation and discussion will be at 6:30 p.m. Tickets reserving free entry are at the desk.

### DOCUMENTARY FILMS

MONDAY, March 12: Continuing the series of documentaries on the history of the French cinema, the French Cultural Centre presents "Imagination et front populaire" at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 13 at 6:30 p.m., "Vers le réalisme" and on WEDNESDAY, March 14, same time, "De la droile de guerre."

MONDAY, March 12: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents documentaries at 6:30 p.m. The first is entitled "La Espana" (English version), and the second is "Cronica de guerra."

### DISCUSSION

FRIDAY, March 9: The British Council is presenting a presentation followed by a discussion session for those going to study in Britain. The presentation and discussion will be at 9:00 to 12:00 a.m.

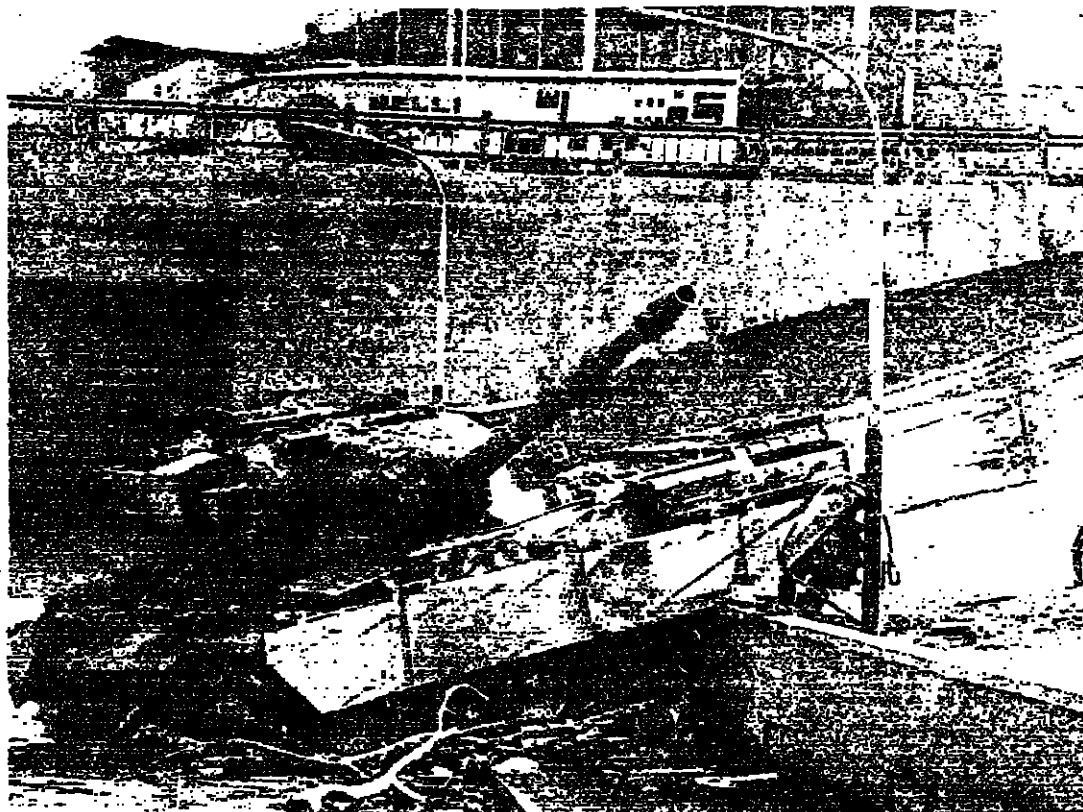


# Iran's revolution: Confusing cross-currents

Continued from page 1



It was not until two weeks ago that Tehran newspapers felt the time was ripe to publish this horrifying picture of the event that, more than anything, can be said to have sparked the Iranian revolution: the brutal massacre by the Shah's troops of thousands of demonstrators in the Jaleh Square on Black Friday—Sept. 8, 1978.



Relic of a revolution: an American-made tank lies abandoned in Tehran.



Armed guards are everywhere: here guarding pedestrians at the entrance to NIRT.

to Iran was not an beginning with the land-bridge airport. Our aircraft was soon landing by eight air-fully armed and spy. They started to own instructions to our the tower control was the captain to continue the terminal, the armed us to stand where cut engines. The cap- do that until a "follow- and discussed for with the armed men and the captain to get his the armed men. After were cut, we were leave the plane one at a as we filed out as one of the airmen us and searched us rd a plane and we de a military jeep. is no comment on our luggage and e cockpit. The they, and checked through e time on Saturday item that we were car- ter which we were 12: The Brak Co, the military air base at n of Shahspeski. By the time we by John Gwynne base we were scared ton and John Tan-isted and didn't know om. Fickts-resing ect. We were led into a officers, who asked us ourselves, and when we were journalists they and ordered our take us to the Iran Air

each cinema in Iran, all incident gave us the- gation of future, that there was some- ing somewhere in the AY. March 14, n of this revolution.

SEEMS in Iran that intradets the fact that the leader and symbol omic revolution, and agrees that this revolu- hem from the Shah and K tyranny; those facts p some people from their position with the according to their

an Iranian Moslem an said, "though I hated nd I have done my best revolution, now I feel g the country. I hate to ntry in this turmoil." t the leftists must share ng, they were a great ne revolution. "When eble were fighting the ad, there were people like 25-year-old secretary, ere against the Shah ere looking for free- of being forced to adior (full-length robe oes not appeal to me- tion of freedom as I o do anything you want hat you don't hurt

ghiz, a 24-year-old echnician at Tehran said: "As we were not in the past, I would all the things which ed for us in the past far more solid and more The revolution gave us better life." a kindergarten teacher n the northern area of d: "I want to leave the is place is no more like- e. I thought that this ould solve all our but it seems till now akes life more com-

licated, and I feel that we don't have a strong government. This fact gives the opportunity to the mullahs and the illiterate komitay personnel to rule their own way, which makes us wish that the Shah was still around."

Rahim, a computer engineer, said: "I say that nothing can happen in a short time. The reorganisation of this country will take at least six months. Let's give the leaders of the revolution some time to solve all their problems and see what develops. Then we can judge whether it is reasonable for us to stay or leave. After all, the revolution is backed by 80 per cent of the people. It's a matter of 'take it or leave it.'"

Abbas, an employee of the National Iranian Oil Company, adds: "I know for sure that Khomeini is acting on personal hatred and revenge towards the old regime. He accepted to lead this revolution on a personal basis. Let me explain that after the execution of Khomeini's father, he went to the palace and vowed in front of the Shah to get revenge and kill him, after which he went to Qom and hid there. Ayatollah Shariat Madari saved his neck by appointing him ayatollah and that was something that had never happened in the history of the ayatollahs. Everybody in Iran knows that to reach the rank of ayatollah you have to spend years and years

of study and to pass certain ranks and to be a reference in 'fatwa' and write books about it. As for Khomeini's appointment as ayatollah, it was only to save him from execution because there is a law in Iran that the ayatollahs are not to be executed.

"This attitude of personal revenge is still in the head of Khomeini and he is acting accordingly. This is what scares me and forces me to flee the country."

LIFE IN TEHRAN has returned to normal in daytime. From 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. everything is normal. All shops are open, cinemas are operating, shopping centres are

filled with shoppers, the streets are full of people, restaurants are packed at lunchtime. But at night everything changes. The streets are deserted, bars and discotheques were all burnt out, restaurants are closed.

Nobody risks an outing after 10 p.m. The only people in the streets are from the "komitay" or some armed people from the left behind their barricades stopping every passing car, checking it and asking too many questions. What is worst, the shooting still continues at night.

THE CONTINUING PRESENCE of SAVAK was

announced officially after a group of "Savakis" contacted the prime ministry by wireless and stated that they are ready to surrender, but they wanted to negotiate amnesty.

The "komitay" answer to that was that there would be no negotiations, and if they surrendered they would have a "fair trial" and be punished for their deeds, after which might come the amnesty.

In answer to that, the SAVAK agents that night at about 10 o'clock attacked the Tehran Intercontinental Hotel and injured three guards. Unaware of the attack, all of us (journalists) left our rooms and went down hunting for the cause of the heavy shoot-

ing. We were told to go to our rooms and not to use the lifts. Nobody knew the identity of the attackers, but later we discovered that a couple of SAVAK agents were the attackers, and they did it to let the world hear about them.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN wearing chadors is growing in the streets of Tehran, although a great number of girls are still going around dressed in the latest fashions, and shops are still selling the latest from all over the world.

People feel more freedom to discuss their political views than they used to do before, although out of habit they look around to

check if they are being watched or overheard before indulging themselves in any discussions.

Everybody in Tehran is armed, ironically, except for the army. This army, which was confined to barracks for a long time, some of whose high-ranking officers were forced to retire. Except for the air force, the armed forces have no power whatsoever.

THERE IS A BIG question now about the "komitay" and the role that it will play in future. At the moment, the "komitays" which are headed by the mullahs have greater power than the government. Everything is in their hands. All problems can be taken to the "komitay" and solved in no time. The government except for "Dr. Yazdi" (Deputy Premier for Revolutionary Affairs, Ibrahim Yazdi) and Qutbzadeh have no power, and nobody listens to their instructions. But anything which comes through the "komitay" marked with the words "dustoor nab Imam Khomeini" (by the order of Imam Khomeini) is always obeyed and given first priority.

The left-wing "Fedayeen Al Kholy" are a completely different story in Iran. They are well-organised, highly educated, heavily armed and trained minority group of people. They reject the idea of being called "communists"; they call themselves "Marxists". To prove their rights in this revolution they occupied two buildings of the SAVAK and made it their headquarters.

This group is denounced and underestimated by Ayatollah Khomeini's top aides, who are always quoted as saying: "the communists, bah, they are a small minority and nobody gives a damn for them."

But this minority group is growing fast. Lines of people outside their buildings tie in to volunteer. They are getting more support now because of the "komitay" attitude towards ruling the country.

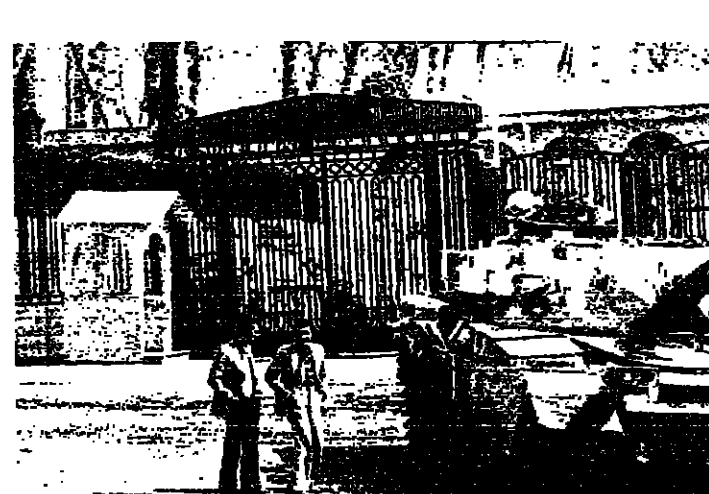
THE LEFT WING command are aware that the "komitay" and the government are playing a dangerous game to isolate and liquidate them. They say: "We know the basics of this dirty game. With all respect, Ayatollah Khomeini and his aides are hitting us hard by denying all our rights to share in the government, and on the other hand (Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan) will play the role of our supporter. By the time we reach the point of confiding in him, that will be the end for us. As we remember that Ayatollah Khomeini announced that there will be no need for a referendum, but to end all excuses we will do it." That gives you the idea of the basics of this game.

ON THE WAY BACK, high up in the sky looking down at the layout of the 80-square-kilometre capital of the Sasanid empire, which houses around four million people of different political views, religious beliefs, and educations, one thinks about the miraculous revolution and wonders where it will lead the country.

And one wonders how soon a counter-revolution will erupt in this beautiful city. Everything that happened in the last few weeks was so fast and surprising. Are we to expect more surprises?



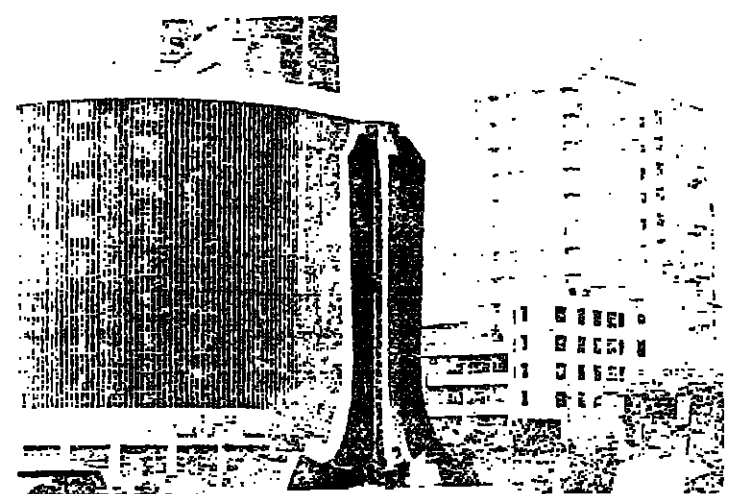
Leftists from Jordan, "Palestine" was the password that instant celebrity. Here reporter Fernando Francis poses arms at the new PLO Embassy in Tehran.



A tank stands guard outside the former Shah's Niavaran Palace.



Leftists from the Fedayeen Al Kholy demonstrate against Khomeini's policies.



The non-functioning Bank of Tehran headquarters in Pahlavi street.



The martyrs whose names and pictures have been taken up by strikers: Ali Shari'ati, an ideologue reportedly killed by the forces in London.



"The party of Allah" is an oft-heard slogan of Khomeini's followers.



A guard provided by the PLO talks with reporters outside the National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT) headquarters.



Sadeq Qutbzadeh, the embattled head of NIRT.



The PLO Embassy, formerly the Israeli Embassy, in Tehran.



# Scouting in Jordan: A growing activity for youth



Mr. Abdul Malik Maitah, leader of the troop which meets at Amir Hassan School in Jabal Joffeh, begins a weekly meeting with a cultural talk on an Arab philosopher. On either side of him are troop leaders, chosen by troop members. Mr. Maitah, like most Boy Scout leaders in Jordan, is a teacher with personal experience as a Scout. He

qualified as a leader by successfully completing a week-long training programme organized by the Youth Organization. There are nearly 800 scout leaders and assistant leaders in Jordan, but the number is a limiting factor. Amir Hassan school has an enrollment of 600, but because Mr. Maitah is the only leader there, only 30 boys can participate in the programme.

Text and photos  
by Marianne Pearson  
Special to the Jordan Times



International Commissioner of Boy Scouts of Jordan Samih Iskander at the entrance to the Youth Organization building, near third circle. The Youth Organization, part of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, provides the national headquarters for scouting in Jordan, and also moral and financial support to the movement. Next door is the Amman Scouting Commission building. Jordan has 13 such district headquarters throughout the country. Mr. Iskander works there as Amman District Commissioner on a voluntary basis. He has been enthusiastic about the scouting movement since he entered it as a Cub Scout in 1948.



In the background of the Youth Camp near Ajloun is Ar Rabadih castle. The Camp, established in 1967, provides Guides with the opportunity to meet members of the organization from other parts of the country. In addition to sporting activities

they practice crafts and do nature studies. Girl Guides also tour together in historical sites and cultural institutions country. (Photo courtesy of Girl Guides dan.)



Jabal Joffeh scouts practice first aid techniques, using their official neck scarves to bandage the heads of "victims." Their meetings begin and end with the recitation of the pledge: "I promise on my honour to do my best to serve my country, to obey God and King, and to help people any time." Meetings held outdoors include a flag salute.



Two members of the Ahliyyeh Girl Guides perform "There's a hole in the bucket." After completing the requirements for Guides, they may become Rangers, the third and highest rank in Girl Guides.



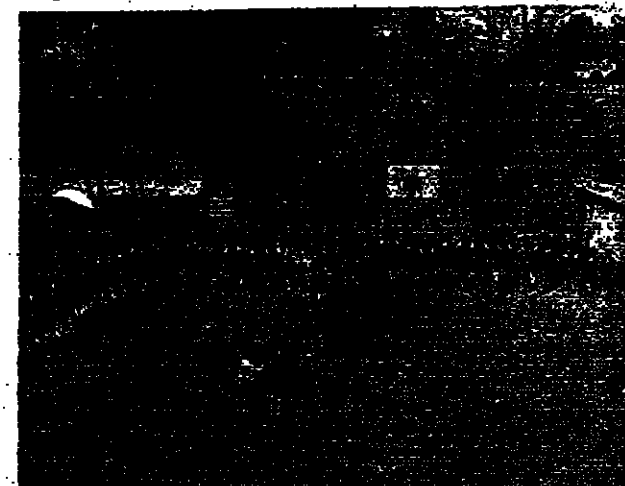
Girl Guides try the obstacle course at Youth Camp. The organization aims to help the girls acquire personal traits such as courage and a sense of responsibility, and to develop leadership qualities. Social service is encouraged, as it is the Boy Scouts programme. Girl Guides work as volunteers in hospitals and orphanages. At schools they direct traffic. (Photo courtesy of Girl Guides of Jordan.)



Major Michael Williams, in charge of the Boy Scouts of America in Jordan, loads a vehicle in preparation for an overnight camping trip. Three patrols, the Cobra, Indian and Falcon, each of which plans and carries out its own activities, make up the troop. Four nationalities are represented in the 26-member troop. Their programme, recently re-organized, suffered a hiatus of over a year when no adult leaders were available.



At Al Amal School for the Deaf in Amman, a teacher directs recently-organized Brownies and Cub Scouts in calisthenics. They are practising for a festival for the handicapped in which they will take part this summer at University of Jordan.



At Ahliyyeh School for Girls 35 Girl Scouts and 49 Brownies weekly. They are a factor in keeping the school clean and maintaining discipline, according to the headmistress of the school. There are about 7,000 Guides in Jordan in 200 troops all of which meet at schools. Their activities are separate from Scouts, but they share work in community development projects and participate in some of the same ceremonies. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Jordan also take part in Middle and international scouting activities. Representatives will attend 27th World Conference of Scouts in Birmingham, England, summer.



On a field trip learn about the community in which they live. Scouts of America toured the Jordan Times. Here they are being set electronically by typesetter Jose Kurian. As part project, they visited historic places nearby, participated project, and learned important facts about their home in U.S.

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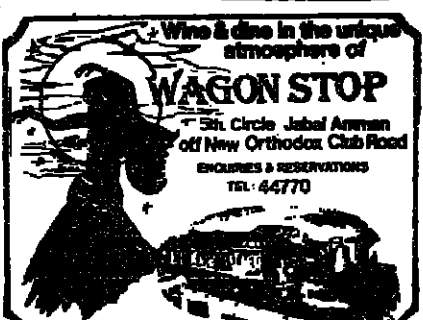
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# Iran's oil exports expected to be cut by more than half

TEHRAN, March 8 (R)—The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said today it expected the country's future oil exports to be not more than three million barrels a day.

With the exception of "those countries which we have clearly excluded"—Israel and South Africa—Iran was willing to negotiate long-term or spot sales with anyone. NIOC executive Mr. Reza Azimi told a press conference.

Iran, which under the monarchy was the world's second largest exporter after Saudi Arabia, is now producing just under two million barrels per day, with 700,000 barrels kept for domestic consumption.

Peak output under the old regime was 6.5 million barrels per day.

Today's press conference was chaired by NIOC's new head, Mr. Hassan Nazih. Others who spoke included Director Ali Irani, who said the company had not so far worked out a detailed pricing or marketing policy.

"The government has not yet advised us of its budgetary requirements and this is the main reason why we have not been able to fix our future level of pro-

duction. But we think it will not be higher than three million barrels per day for exports," Mr. Irani said.

Members of the Western consortium which used to market the bulk of Iran's oil would be treated "like any other good customers," Mr. Irani said.

"We are prepared to sell oil to them on an individual basis," he added, referring to the consortium's 14 members, including the world's major oil companies.

Giving the first indication of what Iran's attitude would be within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Mr. Irani said: "Just as in the past, we will always be a militant party in OPEC."

"We look forward to attending the Geneva OPEC meeting on March 26 and we hope that there will always be full and firm cooperation to maximise benefits for oil producing states."

Mr. Irani declined to say what OPEC price-Iran would press for or even whether it would ask for an increase. But he made clear that NIOC considered the OPEC price to be a "floor" level below which it was not permitted to sell oil.

"My understanding is that if the market rate is above that level, you are free to sell at a higher price," he said.



**Artistry in silver**

BREMEN — Prizes awarded to victorious sportsmen have not changed much over the years: trays, cups and chalices made of silver, usually handmade and artistically engraved. Pictured are creations by West German silversmiths Koch and Bergfeld, who have made an international reputation for their trophies. (D&D photo)

## Arab countries said to have potential for mining uranium

ABU DHABI, March 8 (R)—Arab countries could ultimately find they have recoverable uranium reserves totalling as much as half a million tonnes, an Arab energy conference was told yesterday.

Mr. J. Cameron, of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said in a paper presented to the meeting that at least six Arab countries had potential for mining the fuel.

Algeria and Somalia at present had the highest declared reserves, estimated at about 28,000 tonnes and 6,200 tonnes respectively, he said.

Other countries with moderate or good prospects for finding uranium included Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

Morocco hoped to develop its uranium ore mining and would be seeking financial aid from richer Arab countries. Professor Adnan Mustafa of Damascus University said.

Among a number of Arab nations planning to use nuclear power, Egypt in particular estimated that nuclear energy could contribute 39 per cent of its planned generating capacity by the end of the century, Professor Mustafa said.

Other countries with nuclear

programmes included Algeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya, all of them major oil-exporting nations, he said.

Professor Muhammad Al Wakil, of Wisconsin University, told the conference that Arab countries should adopt nuclear energy systems without delay.

He urged the Arab world first to buy technology from the more advanced industrial countries, and then to prepare and educate their own nationals so that they could also step into the forefront of nuclear technology.

The assistant secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Mr. Mohammad Sayid Amin, said that Arab states must act now to avert an energy crisis by the end of the century.

"Two-thirds of the Arab nations which are today secure against an energy crisis will find their position reversed unless there is joint Arab action on developing alternative energy sources," he told the conference. "The crisis will then hit all Arab countries."

## U.K. talks raise hopes for resumption of The Times

LONDON, March 8 (R)—Hopes rose today that The Times of London, Britain's oldest and most influential daily newspaper, would be published again after a silence lasting more than three months.

The first ray of hope since the Times newspaper group suspended publication last Nov. 30 emerged early today after all-night talks, chaired by Employment Minister Albert Booth, between labour unions and management.

An Employment Department spokesman said the marathon session ended in an agreement to begin talks aimed at achieving a settlement. "The agreement is to get together and find a way over their current disagreements," he added.

The Times group, which also publishes the Sunday Times and several specialist reviews, suspended publication after failing to

win agreement from the unions on a wide-ranging package of radical reforms.

These include introduction of computerised typesetting technology, measures to banish persistent outbreaks of industrial disruption which resulted in the loss of more than 13 million copies last year, and an end to over-manning.

The dispute had threatened to barden because the Times group was due on March 13 to sack a further 1,400 of its 3,000 employees.

Earlier attempts at negotiations failed because union leaders refused to meet the Times management unless it withdrew its dismissal notice.

Mr. Booth declined to reveal details of the agreement under which management and unions had decided to start negotiations, but described it as a breakthrough.

## World New Briefs

### China to allow permanent U.S. news bureau

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in Peking said it has been informed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry that permission will be given to the Associated Press and United Press Intern to open permanent bureaus in Peking within a week. An spokesman reached by telephone from Tokyo said each news organisation will be allowed to maintain two correspondents in the Chinese capital. A second group of American correspondents will be admitted in April, the embassy was told, but the organisation was not identified.

### Bangladesh announces election results

DACCA, March 8 (R)—The Nationalist Party of President Rahman won 207 seats in Bangladesh's new 300-member parliament, according to final election results announced last night. The election took place on Feb. 18 but voting at three centres was disrupted and the seats were recontested on Tuesday. Opposition parties, the Awami League (Malek) of former Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won the most with 39 seats, followed by the Muslim League-Islamic Democratic League with 18 seats. The Awami League has promised to inaugurate Bangladesh's second independence within a month of the announcement of the final poll. He is also to end three and a half years of rule within a week of it sitting.

### NATO believes defector had top secret data

BRUSSELS, March 8 (R)—Ursel Lorenzen, the NATO spokesman who defected to East Germany, is presumed to have taken top secret details of a command exercise now under way, NATO last night. NATO headquarters stressed that the alliance holds exercises to test its defence capabilities. Announcing the defection last night the East German news agency ADN said Lorenzen realised the current exercise, conducted on paper with movements, included a simulated nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. NATO said investigations into the damage to the secrets are still going on. Miss Lorenzen was a senior working for British diplomat Terence Moran, director of council operations, who is responsible for organising NATO command exercises.

### Voyager 1 photo reveals ring around Jupiter

PASADENA, California, March 8 (R)—The Voyager 1 spacecraft has discovered a ring around the giant planet Jupiter, reported yesterday. Dr. Bradford Smith, head of the V. picture analysis team, told a press conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here that the ring was made up of large particles about seven hours to circle Jupiter. The ring, photographed by Voyager 1, was probably less than 30 kilometres thick probably thousands of kilometres wide, Dr. Smith said.

### English, Austrian clubs win Cup match

LONDON, March 8 (R)—Austria Wien and England's N. Forest gained decisive home victories in their Euro quarter-final matches last night, but both teams left it minutes. The Austrian champions were drawing 1-1 against Germany's Dinamo Dresden with only four minutes left, and Walter Schachner scored in the 87th and 90th minutes. Dinamo had stunned the Austrian crowd by going ahead early in the match although the dangerous Schachner quickly. Forest's fans were also silenced when Swiss Grasshoppers Zurich swept ahead with Claudio Sulser's five European Cup matches. The English club's ambition to reach the semi-finals of the UEFA Cup was ended as they were to be fading fast, but Forest fought back to triumph 4-2. Gemmill and defender Larry Lloyd adding the third and fourth just before the final whistle.

## U.S. millionaire's divorce settlement highest ever

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (R)—U.S. sports millionaire Mr. Jack Kent Cooke will give half his fortune — estimated at up to \$100 million — to his former wife under the terms of a divorce settlement, her lawyer said yesterday.

"It's the largest divorce settlement I've ever heard of," said the lawyer, Mr. Arthur Crowley. Asked about published estimates that Mr. Cooke's fortune came to \$100 million, he said: "It's not that far off."

Mr. Cooke, 66, who comes from a publishing and sports background, was divorced from Mrs. Cooke in 1977 after marriage.

He owns a Los Angeles stadium and several sports teams including the Los Angeles Lakers (basketball) and the Los Angeles Kings (ice hockey).

The Guinness Book of Records lists the big settlement as \$95.5 million. Mr. Edward J. Hudson in Houston 1963.

The terms of the divorce settlement, it is said, will be out of the court record next few days for court review.

Mr. Cooke, a California sportsman, was a colourful character who won the U.S. citizenship by naturalisation. He has a home in Bel-Air suburb of Los Angeles and a home in the city and a home in which is his legal residence.

He started his career as a door-to-door salesman, teamed up with the Thomson of Fleet, one of Thomson's stations in Scotland, made it pay, but by association with after six years.

Before building a U.S. sporting empire, Mr. Cooke's biggest makers was a Toronto team which was regular for packing his air in music and commerce.

He owned two newspapers in the U.S. and a vision company, T Corporation.

## Kosygin to begin India visit at critical time

NEW DELHI, March 8 (R)—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin's latest visit to India comes at a time when India is reappraising its relationship with the other communist giant, China, in the wake of the Chinese attack on Vietnam.

Mr. Kosygin arrives in Delhi tomorrow for a six-day stay which will include private talks with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and an address to a special session of the two houses of the Indian parliament.

Mr. Desai's government has so far maintained a delicate balance in relations with the three major powers influential in the region—China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

But the Chinese invasion of Vietnam clearly embarrassed India and set back a friendship that had been carefully cultivated by both sides over the past three years, healing the scars left by China's similar invasion of Indian border areas in 1962.

The latest attack was launched while Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in China on the first ministerial visit in nearly 20 years and he cut short his stay and flew home to Delhi as soon as he received news of it.

Soviet leaders had clearly been worried by the warming of Sino-Indian relations and the timing of Mr. Kosygin's visit, only three weeks after Mr. Vajpayee's scheduled return, was an indication of that concern.

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## IMF official warns: Global repercussions could result if U.S. fails to control inflation

WASHINGTON, March 8 (R)—The managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that if the United States fails to beat inflation a recession may develop that would have global repercussions.

Mr. Jacques de Larosiere told finance ministers attending the IMF's 21-member policy-making Interim Committee here yesterday that international economic uncertainties had intensified in recent months, conference sources said.

He said that the U.S. had to control inflation, now in double figures, and other countries must accept this, the sources added.

Committee Chairman Denis Healey, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), said the fall in oil supplies caused by the revolution in Iran was already having a dampening effect on the economies of some countries.

But he told a press briefing after the one day session that although the Iranian turmoil had created uncertainties, it was still too early to be pessimistic about the longer-term impact, if any, following the overthrow of the Shah.

Mr. Healey said: "If it results in a shortage of oil, and a big hike in prices, then this will have widespread implications for economic growth, global payments balances and inflation."

A statement issued after the meeting, at which members reviewed the world economy, said the IMF now estimated that the longer-term economic growth prospects for the industrial countries would deteriorate slightly. But it is sticking to its forecast that output will rise by about 3.7 per cent this year.

The committee, which is charged with developing a new world economic order, found some positive developments in the

international economy, especially in the balance of payments distribution among the major industrial countries.

The committee noted that there had been "welcome shifts" in the growth of domestic demand in the United States, West Germany and Japan and adjustment in exchange rates which have taken place in recent months.

The trend in the U.S. is towards a reduction in its huge payments deficit because of falling American demand, while the reverse has been happening in West Germany and Japan, leading to a cut in their big payments surpluses.

Conference sources said Saudi Arabia's representative at the Interim Committee meeting, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Quraishi, told ministers there would have to be a gradual increase in the real price of oil relative to the price of manufactured goods.

phase reduction of any new MCA's introduced after the EMS comes into force.

France objects to the device because it considers that it subsidises West German farm exports while penalising those of France on the West German market.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt told correspondents the EMS could start up during the Common Market summit meeting in Paris next Monday and Tuesday. Approval by the nine leaders meeting in Paris would not be needed to enable the EMS to come into force, he added.

## France: EMS could begin within days

PARIS, March 8 (R)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the French cabinet yesterday that the European Monetary System (EMS) could start up next week, presidential sources said.

The EMS was originally scheduled to start on Jan. 1, but was delayed by France because of a disagreement with West Germany over Common Market farm pricing arrangements.

The president said the agreement reached on farm prices in Brussels recently by the eight Common Market countries participating in the EMS made it possible for France to withdraw its reservations.

Britain alone among the Common Market nine is remaining outside the system.

British Agriculture Minister John Silkin resisted a compromise designed to end the disagreement between France and West Germany about border taxes and levies on trade in farm produce — known as monetary compensatory amounts (MCA's) — because it did not rule out price rises of surplus farm commodities.

France has now decided to disregard the British objection, and will not permit it to stand in the way of the EMS, which is designed to keep Common Market currencies stable.

The president told the cabinet: "Because of the political agreement to dismantle monetary compensatory amounts reached by the eight countries participating in the European Monetary System, France withdraws its reservations and will propose to its partners that the European Monetary System should start from next week."

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By Andrew Fisher

LONDON—The multinationals, those vast and sprawling corporate empires whose business tentacles stretch around the globe, are finding their activities increasingly in the firing line these days.

Unlike the late 1960s and early 1970s, when the new emphasis on the environment and the rights of the consumer prompted spirited agitation in the home bases of large companies with household names, the main attention is now coming from the countries where they operate.

The world's major industrial, trading and banking groups are discovering more and more that countries like India, Nigeria, Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia and others are prepared to temper their varying levels of enthusiasm for foreign capital with growing restrictions on foreign companies' modes of operation and, crucially, their actual ownership.

The Malaysians, for example, have stipulated that 1990 will be the year by which Bumiputras — indigenous people, chiefly Malays, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the population — will own at least 30 per cent of the equity in the corporate sector. At present, they have less than a tenth.

It is clearly recognised, not least by the government in Kuala Lumpur, that this will be no easy task, but other countries have gone further along the road to "nationalisation", "indigenisation", or "creeping nationalisation" as some opponents have tagged the trend. India's Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) has a broad 60 per cent local equity requirement, and Philips, the Dutch electrical giant, is the latest company to say it will comply.

Accordingly, Philips India will bring its foreign holdings down from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, now that the government has rejected its attempts to mitigate the effects of such a capital dilution. The Dutch group will change its name to Peico Electronics and Electricals, but the name of Philips will not suddenly disappear from the Indian scene; Peico will still receive support from Philips in Eindhoven and will carry on using its trade mark and emblem.

Other big concerns are more rigid in their attitudes to foreign markets. IBM, the U.S. computer company which dominates the world industry, decided after a long struggle to shut up shop in India rather than bow to the Indian Government's equity requirements. Its worldwide pol-

## Multinational corporations are under increasing pressure from a wide range of the countries in which they operate to allow more local control. Not all these countries are developing nations either.

icy is to do business only on the basis of 100 per cent ownership. Coca Cola, too, opted to pull out.

Yet the vast majority of foreign groups in India — it was estimated in 1977 that India was host to 482 multinationals, with 319 from Britain and 88 from the U.S. — have accepted the terms of FERA, including Bayer, Unilever and Union Carbide, as well as Philips. Others such as Metal Box and Brooke Bond are now going through the necessary motions, although 36 companies have decided to move out.

reluctant exit from Indonesia late in 1977.

In Nigeria, where the U.K. is again the major investing country, the enterprise promotion decree promulgated back in 1972, and since revised, lays down three broad categories: small companies in fairly simple lines of business which should be wholly Nigerian-owned; those where the local holding should be at least 60 per cent; and those where the Nigerian holding should be no less than 40 per cent.

As in India and elsewhere, the toughest ownership rules have not stopped foreign capital from flowing in — four international motor companies, including Leyland, are building new plants in Nigeria — but they have not exactly made for a buoyant and optimistic investment scene. This points up

the dilemma facing countries still in the throes of industrialisation. While anxious to transfer significant slices of foreign-held equity to local hands, or to keep them there, they are also in great need of outside investment.

Clearly, it is not an easy problem to solve. But since most companies are not sticklers for 100 per cent foreign ownership, like IBM, there is usually room for compromise. Saudi Arabia, for instance, decided recently to double the tax holiday for joint ventures in the agricultural and industrial sectors to ten years, provided that the Saudi equity stake was at least 25 per cent; banking and trading ventures will still be subject to a five-year tax holiday.

In the banking field, the country insists that foreign-owned banks must make 60 per cent of their equity available to the Saudi public.

Despite the anxieties of many international businessmen about the workings of such investment laws as India's FERA, the countries themselves argue that they are needed to prevent excessive profit repatriations and to avoid undue foreign economic influence. India has, in fact, moderated its Act to allow for 51 per cent foreign ownership for concerns able to bring in high technology

allied to a commitment to export.

It is not only in the less developed nations that attitudes towards foreign investment have a strong nationalistic tinge. Australia is one country where policies towards outside companies have shown a bewildering inconsistency in past years.

Under Gough Whitlam's Labour government, the foreign investor met with a distinctly chilly response, notably in the mining and resources areas.

Yet the prevailing mood has since shifted in favour of foreign capital under the Liberal-National Country Party administration of Malcolm Fraser, not surprisingly with a current account deficit of £1.7 billion expected for 1978-79. Australian officials have been travelling the world preaching the virtues of this more welcoming attitude and the government has been doing its best to put this into practice. It has finally allowed British Petroleum to buy out its partner in the large Clutha Development coalmining operation in New South Wales for £120 million.

Under its agreement, BP has said it will work towards 50 per cent Australian participation over a number of years, in line with national policy requiring a local partner in major natural resources

sectors. The Australian Foreign Takeovers Act classes any company as foreign which has at least 15 per cent of its shares in outside hands or if the aggregate foreign holdings total 40 per cent or more.

Several bids ran into difficulties last year over the requirement that local equity be retained or reintroduced. Tectron of the U.S. only received the go-ahead for its bid for John Sands, a greeting card and printing group, by agreeing to keep a local equity component of at least a quarter, while the bid by Brooke Bond of the U.K. for the Bushbells tea company was held up for similar reasons. Another U.K. group, however, the Pilkington glass manufacturer, was allowed to buy 100 per cent of Soda, which makes lenses, because it intended to infuse this company with its own high technology.

It is clear from the varied conditions to which foreign operations are subject that leading companies are being simultaneously welcomed and held in check by governments. Along with the necessary entrepreneurial vigour, therefore, the multinational which hopes to continue prospering also requires a large dash of diplomacy.

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